To be Observed in Services During

the Scotch-Irish Congress.

DR. JOHN HALL TO BE PRESENT. A Few Reminiscences of Early Religious

Work in Pittsburg.

GLEANINGS FROM CHURCH FIELDS

The old-fashioned Presbyterian service to be held at Exposition Hall in connection with the Scotch-Irish Congress, Sunday evening. June 8, promises to be one of the great events of the season. Dr. John Hall, of New York, is announced to conduct the service and preach. It is entirely safe to say that the hall will be entirely too small for the multitudes who will want to be present and witness a scene similar to that which the Scotch-Irish pioneers were accustomed to a century ago, when through this region they gathered in barns and tents to worship God after the methods of their ancestors in Antrim, Derry and Down. It is understood that the psalms of David are to be used, and to be lined out by one of the two be used, and to be insed out by one of the two precentors, or clerks, as they used to be called.

Many of the early churches of this city and wichilty were profoundly agitated over the modern innovations of a half century ago when the songs of the sanctuary began to be sung without lining out, it is on record that aome of the old-time religious stalwarts of this bailiwick shook the dust off their feet and left the church when more than two lines of a

baillwick shook the dust off their feet and left
the church when more than two lines of a
passim were sung without being first read by
one of the church clerks.

In connection with Dr. John Hall's prominence at the Scotch-Irish Convention it is a
fact of some interest that he was the lion here
in 1868 when the union of the Old and New
School Presbyterian Churches was consummated at the Third Presbyterian Church, on
Sixth avenue. His grand speech on that memorable occasion will be remembered by all who
were privileged to hear it as one of the great
events of their lives. His fervid Irish oratory,
after the pattern of Patrick Henry, pictured
the beauty of Christians dwelling together in
unity in a way that left abiding impressions, at
least on one of his delighted hearers.

WHAT IS CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM?

WHAT IS CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM? The following is from a recent editorial in the Christian Union: "The talk about Christian Socialism has at length taken shape in the beginning of a parish of Christian Socialists—if this is not too large a name for it—under the auspices of the Episcopal Church in Boston, the clergyman in charge of it being the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss, who some four years ago left the Congregational for the Episcopal Church, in the conviction that he might find in the latter a larger freedom for carrying on the work of Christian Socialism and a better encouragement of it than seemed to him to be possible elsewhere. He began with an afternoon service April 19, in Brunswick Hall, 241 Tremont street, using the Episcopal even-song and explaining in his sermon what he hoped might be accomplished in The Church of the Carpenter.' His congregation was large, and a deep interest was manifested in the work. It was a representative company. The Rev. J. H. Ward assisted in the service; Mr. Robert Treat Paine, President of the Associated Charities in Boston, acted as one of the wardens, and Mr. George E. McNeill, the well-known Socialist, also served in that capacity. Mr. W. D. Howells was an attentive member of the congregation, and the interest was so deep and vital that a large number of the men and women present gave in their names as persons desiring to join the Brotherhood of the Carpenter, which was organized for the work of afvancing social Christianity during the week.

"The spirit shown at this initial service may mean much or little as it is tested by subthis is not too large a name for it-under the

Christianity during the week.

"The spirit shown at this initial service may mean much or little as it is tested by subsequent meetings, but the movement seems to have already found the right sort of supporters among active, thoughtful and earnest people, and may be regarded as a sign of the times, and as possibly the first of a large number of analogous gatherings in different places, in which, writiout separation from present religious organizations, people may reach a freedom in worship and work which they do not now ordinarily fluid in regularly organized parishes." narily find in regularly organized parishes.

EARLY METHODISM. The Pittsburg Christian Advocate of this week furnishes a very interesting supplement, with a history of Pittsburg Methodism by Egitor C. W. Smith, D. D., and reminiscences from Rev. Dr. William Cox on the early struggles of the circuit riders through Western usylvania and Ohio. Editor Smith acknowledges that the region of which Pittsburg is the center has been a hard field for Methodism to plant itself, as it was first occupied by
the stordy Calvinistic element, who, when
they once get a grip, are very slow to let go.
The United Presbyterians have at present in
Egypt 26 organized churches, with a membership of 3,00c; il mative pastors who have grown
up under the care of the mission, and are in
thorough and enlightened sympathy with its
work; 19 theological students who have taken
the course of the Training College, and will
soon get out to swell the force of workers; 100
schools under the oversight of the mission or
the native church, with 6,000 scholars under
the direct influence of the open Bible.
According to figures collected by the Rev. J. ism to plant itself, as it was first occupied by

According to figures collected by the Rev. J. B. Hamilton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., during the period from 1833 to 1872, deficiencies in the salaries of Methodist ministers in 35 (James 1982). ries of Methodist ministers in 35 Conferences amounted to \$5,450,000. It should be rememered that these deficiencies occurred for the

bered that these deficiencies occurred for the most part on salaries of ministers who could least afford to bear the loss.

In a recent letter from Egypt to the Chicago Interior, Dr. George P. Hays says: "At the risk off tousing some independent, I advise contributors to the Barakat fund to inquire particularly how the funds are invested, and to whose management they will go after Layah Barakat is dead. More and more I grow to the conviction that independent mission work and conviction that independent mission work and irresponsible enterprises have no security for permanency, and funds would be better invested if put into the hands of the general boards and the permanent work of the Church."

Paster and People.

John Sherman, nephow of General and Scuator Sherman, has been lately received into the church in Washington by his cousin, Father

CAHDINAL MANNING has written of the new Irish temperance movement inaugurated by the archbishops and bishops of Ireland on Passion Sunday, "It will, I believe, save Ire-THE eighth anniversary of the Aged Men's

Home, at Wilkinsburg, will be held Thursday, May 29. Luncheon from 12 until 4 P. M. Ex-cursion tickets for the day will be assued by the P. R. R. Company at reduced rates. In the Bible House auditorium, Arch street,

Allegheny, C. T. Russell will discourse to-morrow afternoon and evening. In the evening there will be a questioners meeting, at which questions from the audience on Bible subjects MR. JOHN J. GILLIGAN, representing the

Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, has been spending some time in Pittsburg. He is a bright, energetic young man, of a very pleasant manner, and the Mirror is to be complimented for selecting Mr. Gilligan for the work entrusted to him.

Ar the Church of the Ascension, corner of Ellsworth avenue and Neville street, Rector R.

W. Grange will at to-morrow morning's service give a report of his first year's work in the parish. To-morrow being Whitsunday appro-priate services will be held, and the holy com-munion observed in connection with morning A YEAR year ago St. Peter's German Evan-

gelical Lutheran Church, on the corner of Col general Lutheran Church, on the corner of Col-lus avenue and Station street, was dedicated. The anniversary services will be held to-mor-row. May 25. Preparations have been made to make this anniversary an occasion of great in-terest. The church will be decorated and first-class music will be given. The pastor will be assisted by Rev. Mr. Helmkamp, of Sharpsburg. REV. DR. JOSEPH PARKER, the popular and widely-known Congregational preacher in London, established The Fountain, professedly a religious journal. But after a time it ceased to religious journal. But after a time it ceased to flow. Whereupon Dr. Parker now roundly affirms "religious journalism is of the Devil." If his "Fountain" had not failed, he probably would have entertained a somewhat different opinion, although it is said that even now he acts as a religious journalist in Notes and News. So that as the English Presbyterian Messenger says: "There is at least a divided empire. If the Devil has his share in it, so has Dr. Parker."

THE Butler street church, this city, discussed the admission of women as lay delegates to the lay electoral and general conferences, at a congregational meeting last week. Mrs. M. E. congregational meeting last week. Mrs. M. E. Wightman and W. J. Kinnear, Esq., were selected to advocate the admission of women, and Mrs. M. E. Johnson and Mr. Samuel W. Hay to oppose. The idea seems to us a good one. The people—all the members, male and female, 21 years and over—will be called to vote on this question at some time during October or November next, and they should give such constitutions to it as will enable them to cast an inideration to it as will enable them to cast an in ligent vote. It is an important question, and crits the greatest care.

THE new Presbyterian Church, of Jeannette, was dedicated May 11. The pastor, Rev. T. V. Milligan, was assisted in the services by Rev. W. B. Carr, who had done good work for a few months in looking up the people and securing most of the money to purchase the lot and erect a building. We had been delayed two months a building. We had been delayed two months by the failure of the company to furnish the seats on time, but were glad to find our house so well built and neatly furnished throughout, at a cost, including lot, of about \$4.200. Our church will seat over 300, and stands in the midst of the people. On last Sabbath, May 18, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, was administered, and we enrolled 60 members, with half as many more on the ground awatting their letters. For all this hopeful beginning in this growing community we thank God and take courage.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND, of St. Paul, one of the foremost men of the Catholic church in this country, recently put himself on record as to the negro problem as follows: "My solution of the negro problem is to declare that no problem to be solved, since we are all equal as brothers should be, and we will in consist ency with our American and Christian princi-ples treat alike black and white. I know no ples treat alike black and white, I know no color line, I will acknowledge none. I am not unaware that this solemn declaration of mine shall be deemed by many, upon whose opinions I set high value, as rash and untimely. Yet I fear not to make it, for I believe I am right, Ay, untimely to-day my words will be to-morrow timely. My fault, if there were fault, would be that I am aboad of my day. The time is not distant when Americans and Christian will wonder that there even

A PREACHER, who had great "liberty," was preaching from a part of the thirtieth verse of the tenth chapter of Luke-"A certain man of the tenth chapter of Luke—"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and fell among thieves." He opened his discourse thus: "My brethren, the Bible is a very wonful book. It says so much in a word. Now, there is very little said here about the character of this man that fell among the thieves; but I know just what sort of a man he was. And, first, he was a sober man; second, he was a punctual man; thirdly, he was an industrious man; and, fourthly, he was a married man. And I learn all this about the man from one single word that the Bible says about him: It says he was a certain man. Now, we all know that there is no certainty in a drunkard, there is no certainty in an idle loafer, and there us not one bachelor in 40 that you can trust."—Baptist Index.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-D. H. Arnoid was acquitted of the murder of S. W. Garnes at San Francisco. -The project of a railway from Vancouver to Alaska has taken definite shape. -The Minnesota officials have concluded to manufacture twine in the State Penitentiary. -John Allen, 2 years old was shot and fatally wounded by his 7-year-old sister at Toronto, Ontario.

-Princess Louise, wife of Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, has given birth to a -An insect called the sawfly is reported to be ruining the wheat in various parts of Cen-tral Illinois.

-Edward Kenna hanged himself with a ten-foot United States flag at Florence, Ark., while -Patrick Malloy shot and killed his son George, aged 25, and then shot himself dead, yesterday at Seven Mile, O.

-After mature deliberation the Cherokee Indians are selling their land to the United States Commission at \$1 25 per acre. -Dr. Haygood, the newly consecrated Bishop, presided over the General Conference of the M. E. Church South, yesterday.

-The Queen has created Prince Albert Vic-or, son of the Prince of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone. -Labor riots still continue at Nurschau. Already 16 men have been killed and a large num-ber wounded. The strikes are speading. —The Minnesota Farmers' Alliance is strenu-ously opposed to the McKinley tariff bill, and talks of nominating a farmer for Governor.

—Jack Shea and Tim Kelly were smothered in the Osceela, Mich., mine Thursday night, Kelly was resuscitated, but Shea was dead when taken out. —A terrific thunder and rain storm passed over Central Illinois and Southern Indiana Thursday night, doing considerable damage to property and fruit trees.

-Four Aldermen and seven ex-Aldermen of Des Moines have been indicted by the grand jury for willful misconduct in office in drawing from the city treasury, illegally, sums aggregating over \$12,000. Most of them gave bonds for trial.

During a thunder storm on Wednesday a number of negro workmen in Mariboro county, S. C., took refuge under a hickory tree, which was struck by lightning, killing Smart Patter-son and John Brown and knocking the other

—The Mexican Senate has granted the Villa Construction Company the right to erect 2,500 dwellings, including government buildings and hospitals, the building material to be admitted duty free and the houses to be exempt from taxation for six years.

James Elliott, a wealthy contractor and builder of Ashland, Wis., while eating supper in a dining car, was drugged and robbed by a traveling companion on Wednesday evening. The robber escaped with several hundred dol-lars and a gold watch. lars and a gold watch.

—M. Hitrovo, the Russian Minister to Bu-charest, has been summoned to St. Petersburg, to receive the censure of his government for the bungling manner in which he managed the Panitza conspiracy against the life of Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria.

—Sir Francis de Winton, Sir John Willoughby and Captains Smith and Williams departed from London for Southeast Africa last night in the interest of the British East African Company, and it is expected that active results will

You can cure a sore throat with the help of Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a good remedy for coughs, and all throat and lung

New Building and Loan Association The citizens of the Hill district are taking steps toward organizing a new loan society to have all the more recent improvements of such associations. The name adopted is the Dwelling House Building and Loan Asso-ciation. At a meeting held on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., over 800 shares of stock were subscribed and many more agreed for. The society will commence business about June 1, prox.; the stock will be issued in series of about six months apart.

The minimum premium is 10 cents per share of \$200 each, and stockholders withdrawing at any time after the first six months re ceive a portion of the profits. The constitution and by-laws, embracing the best features of successful societies of this character, will be accopted at the adjourned meeting on Wednesday evening next, at No. 86 Center avenue, corner Rob-erts street. Stock may be subscribed for at the following places: L. Weaver, 10 Cen-ter avenue; Fitzpatrick Bros., corner of Wylie avenue and Arthur street; S. H. Gilson, 559 Wylie avenue; McKnight & Victory, 416 Smithfield street; H. B. Kraon, 962 Liberty avenue; John Coll,

1727 Penn avenue. Brief inquiry will satisfy anyone that the men at the head of the scheme will make it

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LIM., 401 Smithfield Street, Cor. Fourth Avenue Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$61,500. Deposits of \$1 and upward received and

uterest allowed at 4 per cent. Baby Carriages. The bargains we are offering can only be realized by a call at Harrison's Toy Store, 123 Federal st., Allegheny.

Cornets! Cornets! All well-fitting makes; 118 styles to choo from. Summer corsets 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1 25; common sense corsets 75c, 89c, \$1; fine C. B.'s \$1 25, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

B. & B. Gentlemen, try \$2 00 worth—3 shirts— worth \$1 00 each, for \$2. You'll buy them BOGGS & BUHL.

LACE curtains, about 150 pairs in odd lots of from one to four pairs each, in Not-tingham, Cluny, Antique and Irish point, at one-third less than the regular price to HUGUS & HACKE.

B. & B. Gentlemen, come to-day-this eveningfor your neckties, summer vests, blazers, conts, hot-weather underwear. We'll save Boggs & Buhl. you money.

Men's Furnishings.

With a Strong Hand. CIVIL SERVICE AND THE GRANGERS

The Republican Party to Go Into the South

BOSTON, May 23 .- First Assistant Postnaster General Clarkson was the principal speaker at the banquet of the Norfolk Club this evening. Among other things he said: "A curious figure sits at the door of one

the Departments in Washington. He is a black man, but stamped with God's own evidences of manhood and courage. He is piteous with the marks of man's brutality. He was for 20 years a school teacher in South Carolina, and lived an honest life. He is now maimed and disfigured. One leg is broken, and healed at right angles. One arm has been broken, and is now paralyzed. Whenever I hear of the chivalry of Southern men, when I hear of the glory of our superior Caucasian race, I think of this poor man with his injuries. About a year ago he was appointed postmaster at Abbeville. That night 16 members of our superior Caucasian race, booted and armed, went to his home, dragged him from bed, stripped him, beat him with whips made of barbed wire, jumped on him one after another, breaking one of his arms and one of his legs. They wore no masks; the poor man knew them all. His offense was that he was a Republican, and that he had been appointed under a Republican administration to a postoffice, which they were determined he should never hold. It was an unequal contest—16 of the superior Saxon race, armed, to one poor member of the African race, unarmed. After this work a declination of the office was forged in his name and sent to Washington, and another man appointed. As soon as he was able he came to Washington on his crutches to tell the story of his wrongs. All

"This is but one of the many instances in the South where Republicans are not allowed to hold office. Every sort of terrorism is invoked to prevent it. First there is the peaceful terrorism to prevent any one from going on their bonds. Next there is the terrorism of notaries and county clerks, or officers with seals to prevent them from certifying to the sufficiency of the bonds. If these means fail, then of the bonds. It these means are open and overt methods are invoked to prevent a Republican from holding office in a Democratic community. There in a Democratic community. There are hundreds of communities in the South wherein no Republican of any kind is permitted to hold office. There are thousands of communities where a Republican, if he happen to be black, dare not take an office if appointed to it. A Democrat may cast his vote in peace anywhere in this land. In thousands of places a Republican, solely because he is a Republican, may not vote at all, or else not have his vote counted. A Republican may be arrested and tried in any community in any State. In hundreds of communities in the South a Democrat can not even be arrested, much less tried and convicted, for any political crime. Not only is there this Republican bill of wrongs to plead now, but the Democratic defiance of law and authority goes still farther. The courts of the United States are also made outlaws in certain States and denied their authority and abridged of their power, and their judges left to sit helpless in their seats, unable to enforce law or their own processes, or even to protect the witnesses called before them. If the first duties of government are to insure human liberty and protect human before the American people. So I come to this traditional fountain of American intel-ligence and courage to ask why an American who is a Republican has fewer rights than

A DEMAND FOR FAIR PLAY. "It is time to set up the standards of fair has waited patiently ever since the war for the South to settle this problem. It has now been 25 years, and the problem is still unsolved. One mistake was that the United States did not settle this question immediately at the close of the war. For the war changed all the conditions of citizenship. Before that time citizenship was a matter of the State, and only incidentally of the nation. The verdict of that conflict changed the condition, amended the Constitution, and made the supreme allegiance of the voter due to the United States. The nation is now face to face with the duty whether in its sovereign power it shall allow Georgia, South Carolina, or any State to prevent the American citizen from exercising his conrule their own affairs. Let the States rule their own affairs. The North can concede that to the South. But in all elections affecting the United States—of Congressmen or United States Senators or President—it the duty of the United States, and clearly within its power, to set such safeguards about the voter that he shall be allowed to cast his vote in peace and have it faithfully counted With the Republican party having full power-Congress and the executive depart-ments-it will be as false to posterity as to itself if it does not exercise its power under the Constitution to make American citizen ship equal and complete in all parts of the Republic. There is a larger question in this than that of politics. There is the question of humanity and duty to God. When Mr. Grady came to Boston, and, with a speech as sweet as the music that came from David there asked the North to short its David's harp, asked the North to shut its eyes and sear its conscience and let the South do as it pleased, he asked a great deal more than the North could grant. THE TARIFF AND THE WEST.

an American who is a Democrat.'

"In Boston a stranger may not come to discuss the tariff. It is a product of New Eggiand. I can only report from a new portion of the Republic of the growing strength of this fidelity to American interests. Twenty-five years ago there was not a protection paper printed in the State of lowa; they were all practically for free We have learned wisdom; and today the manufacturing products of Iowa equal half in value the agricultural products. We have our own interests to protect now in adhering to protection. The claim of the Northwest for free trade is not true. In the last Republican National Conven tion the East said that the West must stand a strong protection plank. The West accepted it, and in the campaign and at the election stood by it etter than the manufacturing centers of the East stood by their own faith. The best protectionist in the United States to-day is the Western farmer. He is also the best-posted man in politics. He reads many newspapers and discusses them with his family, and knows both his patriotic duty and his self-interest. Free trade has sought audaciously to set up its empire in the Northwest, but it will fail. It has tried to take advantage of the temporary hard times to convert the farmer to its notions. As a Western man I resent the pity bestowed upon the Western farmer. He is passing through a temporary depression, but he is meeting it bravely, and he will come out of it by his strength and wisdom. He knows that he is suffering from over-production.

ONE BAD FEATURE. "It is to be said in truth that the farmer is not getting his share of the enjoyments of life. The isolation of farm life has its dark side, as is shown in the increasing statistics of insanity among farmers. We may learn from other countries the wisdom of grouping farmhouses on adjacent corners, and making a little social center, to keep away from all that dullness which is the enemy of See new washable scarf crepe linen. See window display of new wash scarfs. Open until 9 P. M. Saturday.

A. G. CAMPBELL & Sons, 27 Fifth ave.

Mankind. The patent device that out all the country west of the Ohio into square sections, and made the roads run straight over hills and valleys, has not proved the

THE GORY GARMENT

Very Vigorously Flung to the Breeze
by Headsman Clarkson.

NEGRO VOTES MUST BE COUNTED.

Wise and blessed thing that was hoped for it. It has put the farmhouses in the center of wide tracts, put the neighbor half a mile away, and left the young people of the farm house. I speak from personal experience, and know that this one thing, as well as the waning fortunes of the farm in earning young people into town or city to hunt for a life with more enjoyment in it. But legislation of any kind that will ameliorate the condition of the farmer, give to his based. tion of any kind that will ameliorate the condition of the farmer, give to his hard labor a larger return of profit, or to his fami-ly a larger measure of happiness, ought to be sought for and speedily enacted from every consideration of American interest.

THE AMERICAN LABORER. "The farmer and the laborer are the true Americans, and all legislation should be gauged largely for their interests. These terms comprehend nearly all of our popula-tion, in fact, for America is a nation of laborers. All the people who are not working for their own bread, or did not earn their own money, are living on two or three streets in America. All others are either working for their own living or have earned their competence by their ewn labor. I believe that America will settle the labor problem of the world first. I believe this, because almost every American, or 99 out of 100, has had actual personal accuraints and the the handship of settled was the consistency with the the co uaintance with the hardship of actual work. Therefore the American people know what abor is, and what the laborer ought to have. I make bold to say that in the present condition the American laborer is not having his share. We began as a nation with all of our people as laborers. The condition of the laboring man has rapidly improved, but not nearly as rapidly as the man who has earned wealth, and gained with it luxury. The times now are nervous with a deep feeling of approaching settlement of this question. It annot be done speedily, but it is in process f adjustment. Laboring men must be pa tient, and not spoil by haste or violence the blessing that is coming. I believe that we are within sight, and that the time has come in civilization for a shorter day of labor. THE GOOD TIME COMING.

"The eight-hour day is not far off. In-deed, it ought to be here now. Not only this will come, but a five-and-a-half-day week eventually will follow, unless a new basis of compensation and mutual interest shall be established. There is no reason why a laboring man should not have hours for leisure and improvement, and for enjoyment with his family, as well as a business man or a capitalist. If the that could be done was to place him as a doorkeeper.

ONLY ONE OF MANY.

laboring man wants to eat his dinner at 6 o'clock, and have a social evening with his friends, he is as much entitled to them both as the capitalist. The settlement will come in some large way. For my own part, I believe it will come by some system of profit sharing. Capital may get its 6 or 8 or 10 per cent, according to safety or peril of investment, and the laboring men ought to get a share of the profit beyond that. The best sign of the times is that the laboring man is showing such an interest in himself, and is striving by every means within his power honerably to better the condition of his family. It is good for the Republic. The family of the laboring man is the unit of our national welfare. As it is improved in condition the Republic will be improved and strengthened. As the man of labor gains a share or has a stake in the property of the nation, the nation itself gains greatly increased support and strength from such a man. A blessing to all Americans, and to the Republic itself, is coming with the settlement of the labor question; So let us hope it will not come too rapidly, but

come wisely and permanently. ABOUT THE CIVIL SERVICE. "In these millions of little offices, and in he contests over them, wherein all questions are argued and the public interest discussed, is largely kept alive that healthful interest which is the salvation of the Government. The political campaign is the real lyceum of American statesmen and the open academy of the great mass of the American people. As the State seeks through the county and township thus to instruct its people in public affairs through its offices, and as it changes them frequently, both to preserve constant honesty in office and to instruct the largest possible number of men in official affairs, so, I believe, should the na-tion follow in the same course. It was in-tended by the fathers of the Republic that office holding should be honorable. It was intended that an American family find pride in seeing one or more of its own number enjoying the honors of official place and the higher honors of public confidence. This feeling has been found to render the State good service. It has ennobled citizenship, lifted up human ambition, and kept the public service pure by frequent changes, just as the tides purify the sait oceans. De-falcations in any office occur almost invariably in an office held too long by one man. The idea of office holding for life was the very idea the American Republic was created to resist."

SOON TO BE OPENED.

The Aged People's Home in Allegheny Get-

ting in Good Shape. The regular meeting of the Woman's United Presbyterian Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Ninth U. P. Church Sonthside, Mrs. H. C. Campbell presided. The only matter of importance which occupied the attention of the meeting was the advisability of opening the Aged People's Home immediately in the Henry property on Buena Vista street, Allegheny. After considerable discussion it was decided to make arrangements as soon as possible to open the Home.

The Committee on Constitution had no report ready, but will offer their work for approval at the next meeting, which will be held in the Firth church, Allegheny, June

THE WAY TO BREAK A COLT.

A Claim That the Aulmal Must be Treated

With Cruelty. J. B. Corey, a wealthy citizen of Braddock, was given a hearing before 'Squire Holtzman, of the same place, yesterday, on a charge of cruelty to animals, preferred by General Agent O'Brien, of the Humane Society. The offense charged was the whipping by Mr. Corey of a colt which was being broken to the saddle. The prosecutor alleged, and it was admitted by the defendant, that the animal had been cut with a whip until the skin was broken in several

Attorney Yost claimed that the whipping was not cruelty under the law, as there was no other way to subdue a tractious young animal but by whipping. The Magistrate reserved his decision.

THE C. & P. TO BE EXTENDED.

A Branch to be Built From Bellaire Marietta, a Distance of S4 Miles. The Cleveland and Pittsburg Road is to be extended from Bellaire to Marietta, a

distance of 84 miles, where it will connect with several roads in that place. Work was begun vesterday, and a contract for 16 miles has been let. It is expected the extension will be completed by January 1, and will cost about \$1,700,000. The road will run close to the river for the entire distance. There is no line on that

side of the river now, and the extension will open up territory rich in minerals and farming lands.

DR. TANNER OUTDONE.

An Invalld Boy Does Not Eat for Seventy-Five Days.

DUBUQUE, IA., May 23 .- The 40 days' fast of Dr. Tanner is outdone by Thomas F. Sutton, a 14-year-old son of Patrick Sutton, of this city. His spine was hurt five years ago, and he has been an invalid ever since. Eleven years ago his right side was paralyzed. Since that time—75 days and over—

To Be a Constable as It Used to Be and Not So Very Long Ago.

THE FEES NOW CUT AWAY DOWN.

Great Saving of Costs to the County Under the New Order of Things,

END OF THE MARCH CRIMINAL COURT Ann Wilson, another of the defendants

in the McKeesport shoplifting case, yesterday pleaded guilty to two charges of lar-The trial of these cases has demonstrated in a practical manner the saving to the county that will result from the new system inaugurated by District Attorney Johnston. Under it, the arresting officers who serve subpœnas must have their documents approved by the District Attorney or his clerk,

before costs are paid. In the case of Phoebe

Collins, who was convicted Thursday, there

were ten indictments against her for lar-

ceny and receiving stolen goods. The con-stable yesterday presented his papers for approval The District Attorney's clerk at once poticed that a subposns had been issued for each count of the indictment, making ten subponas in all for the case. On each were substantially the same witnesses, ranging in number from 3 to 11. On each subposes the constable's bill called for 50 cents for sub-

penaing each witness, \$1 apiece for witness fees, and \$1 50 mileage. This was allowing \$8 and \$10 a day each for some of the witnesses. The sum total was \$96.

The constable was informed that but one subpena would have been sufficient, and he would not be allowed the costs on the others. would not be allowed the costs on the others. He objected strongly, and the matter was referred to Judge Ewing. He immediately vetoed all but one subpagas. The one al-lowed contained seven names, and reduced the costs to \$12, which was paid. In this one case \$84 was saved to the county. Under the old regime the bills would simply have been sworn to by the officers and paid.

In another case, yesterday, of assault and battery, the constable had 17 witnesses on his subposes, and was only allowed four, saving the county \$19 50. In many other cases a few dollars are knocked off here and there, making a large amount in the aggre gate. By the end of the June term the clerks will be able to make a comparison with former terms, of the time and money saved in running the Criminal Court.

COULDN'T FIND IT MALICIOUS.

Verdict for Defendants in the Echo of the Murdock Bunko Case.

In the suit of Robert E. Barnett against William Murdock, G. B. Perkins, Fred Kochendoerfer, S. P. Andrews and E. D. Todd to recover damages for alleged false arrest in connection with the Murdock bunko case, a verdiet was given yesterday for the defendants. Barnett had been arrested and indicted for complicity in the robbery, but upon trial was acquitted and sued for damages. He was the proprietor of of a plumbing shop on Grant street. Mr. Murdock, after he had been bunkoed, thought that Barnett's shop was the room where he had been robbed, but its appear-ance was different and he was not sure. Detectives Perkins and Todd then visited Barnett and made a pretense of buying his shop. While negotiations were pending they visited a house in Allegheny, where,

it was claimed, Barnett, while under the influence of liquor, made remarks about hav-ing money, etc., that led to his arrest. The testimony yesterday was almost a repetition of that heard in the Criminal Court. Barnett was represented by Attorneys Blakely and Porter, and the defendants by Robb and Fitzimmons.

Judge Stowe, in his charge to the jury.

laid stress on the point that to sustain a verdict for the plaintiff there should be shown want of probable cause for the arrest, or marshal so as to give all the visiting brethmaliciousness. The jury was out but iew ren an opportunity to see some of Pitts-minutes, and returned with a verdict for the burg's chief architectural beauties, as well

WIND-UP OF THE MARCH TERM.

Just a Week Intermission Between Criminal Court Sittings. In the Criminal Court yesterday, Charles J. Farhenbacher was placed on trial on a charge of involuntary manslaughter. Farhenbacker was an employe at Willey's planing mill, Allegheny, and on January 3 was engaged in throwing some lumber from the top floor. One of the pieces struck and killed a little boy named Harry E. Smith. The Coroner held Farhenbacher for court. The trial of the case was very short. Only a little evidence was submitted, and the

case was given to the jury. A verdict of not guilty was rendered. Charles Miller, who was tried for betrayal, was convicted. Joseph Bennett was tried and acquitted on a chage of assault and bat-tery on John Smart. W. M. Hildorfer was acquitted on a charge of assault and battery preferred by John Muller.

These cases ended the March term of Criminal Court, and Judge Ewing dis-

charged the jurors, after complimenting them on their rapid work. On Monday at 9:30 o'clock the argument list of the Court or Quarter Sessions will be taken up, and on the following Monday the June term will commenced, with Judge Collier presiding.

AN OIL SUIT FOR \$30,000.

Half That Amount of Damages Asked in Each of Two Cases.

James M. Stevenson, committee of Cecilia and Annie E. Stevenson, lunatics, yesterday entered suit in their behalf for \$15,000 damages, each, against the Shannopin Oil Company, Limited. It is alleged that in 1886 the plaintiffs leased to the defendants a tract of land in Beaver county. The oil company was to drill at least six wells on the land, the owners to get one-sixth of the oil and protect the wells from drainage by wells on adjoining land.

They, however, only drilled one well, and instead of protecting the land, secured ad-

vantageous leases on adjoining land, sunk wells and drained the oil from the plaintiffs land. For thus violating the agreemen \$15,000 damages in each case is asked.

MUST HAVE THE PAPERS.

The Prothonotary Ordered to Assist in Contested Election Cases.

W. J. Brennen, Esq., yesterday obtained an order on Prothonotary Bradley to produce before Commissioner John D. Shafer all papers, records, etc., filed in court pertaining to the Mayoralty election in Allegheny, for use in the contest of the election of Mr. Wyman.

A similar order was made in the case o the contest of the election of Select Coun cilman Pieffer, of the Twenty-seventh ward, being heard before Commissioner John S

Notes From the Courts. In the suit of Hays & Noble against Stone & Co., an action on a note, a verdict was rendered, yesterday, in favor of the defendants. In the suit of John Havs against Louis Singer, a verdict was rendered, yesterday, for

the plaintiff, in the sum of \$138 75. The suit

was an action on a note. A NON-SUIT was entered against the plaintiff resterday in the case of J. Soffel, administrator of John Wilbert, against the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank, an action on an account. In the case of John S. Robb, Jr., executor and others against the Commonwealth, an action on the part of the Commonwealth, represented by C. F. McKenna, Esq., to set aside the will of the late Mrs. Mary McD. Hazlett, on the grounds of lunacy, a verdict was given yester-day for the plaintiffs. This sustains the will and supports the ruling of the Hegister, who decided in the first instance that the will was valid. In the suit of James McGibney against the Jefferson Gas Company, an action to recover damages for injury to his farm caused by the defendants laying a pipe-line through it, a verdict for 820 was found in favor of the plaintiff,

yesterday.

In the suit of John E. DuBois, executor against Matthew Foy and wife, an action on a mortgage, a verdict was given for the plaintiff for \$210.80. In similar suits verdicts were received against T. A. Bell and wife for \$47.00. Lizzie and Lewis Sweitzer for \$434.80, and against Charles T. Brown for \$301.90.

A GALLANT DISPLAY

EXPECTED AT THE MEETING OF THE SUPREME CASTLE, K. G. E. Preparations Complete for the Interesting

Event - Eight Thousand Knights Ex-

pected to Participate in the Parade How Delegates Will be Entertained. Since the celebration of Allegheny county's centennial, when the inhabitants were amazed at the grand civic, military and labor demonstrations, all roads have not led to Pittsburg with sdeh singular unanimity as they will on next Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. The occasion will be the meeting of the Supreme Castle, Knights of the Golden Eagle, which will be held in Lafayette Hall, commencing on Tuesday. Monday next the headquarters of the Supreme Castle of the World and the General Committee will be established in parlors A and B of the Central Hotel, and

parlors A and B of the Central Hotel, and all visiting commanderies and castles will be escorted there for reception.

It is expected by Coroner McDowell, who will be Chief Marshal of the parade, that fully 8,000 Sir Knights will be in line on Tuesday—a gallant sight, with bright colors, gorgeous uniforms, brilliant flags and many plumes—altogether a magnificent display. Commanderies and castles will be many plumes—altogether a magnificent display. Commanderies and castles will be present from New York, Baltimore, the home of the present Suoreme Chief, R. Emery Ennis; Cleveland, Akron, Cincinnati, Toledo, Dayton, Hamilton and many other Ohio cities. Penusylvania, with its membership of 35,000, in 358 castles, will be represented by battalions, commanderies and castles from Philadelphia, Reading, Johnstown, Altoona, Harrisburg, Scranton, Allentown and other places, with the entire Allegheny county delegation.

ABRANGEMENTS FOR THE PARADE. Representatives from 31 States will take part in the deliberations of the order, at which several important amendments to and changes in the constitution will be discussed. The arrangements for the parade on Tuesday are very complete, and are as

follows: The headquarters of the Chief Marshal will be established at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, where all the aids, as announced, will report, between 1 and 1:30 P. M., mounted. The column will move at 2 sharp, in the

following order:

Platoon of police.
Grand Army Band.

Mount Penn Commandery No. 51, escort to
Chief Marshal McDowell.

Coroner Heber McDowell, Chief Mashal, D. G.
C., Lorena Castle No. 131.

E. T. White, M. D., D. G. C., Star of the West
Castle No. 33, Adjutant General.
Elliott McCall, P. C., Americus Castle 220,
Chief of Staff.

W. C. Furlong, P. C., Lexington Castle, and
Grand Instructor, Assistant Chief of Staff.
H. Grant Miller, M. of R., Lorena Castle 131,
Standard Bearer.

H. Grant Miller, M. of R., Lorena Castle 131. Standard Bearer.

First Division—Lieutenant General Louis E. Stiltz commanding, consisting of the minitary branch of the order, which will form on Liberty street, right resting on Ninth street.

Second Division—William H. Wymard, P.C., Independence Castle 208, in command, will consist of the castles of Allegheny county in line on Liberty, the right resting on Seventh avenue. This will be the largest division of the parade. parade.
Third Division—The post of honor, Benton
Patterson in command, will consist of the Supreme Castle officers in carriages, G and Castle officers in carriages, escorted by visiting

THE LINE OF MARCH. The route of march is as follows: Seventh avenue to Smithfield street, to Second avenue, to Grant street, to Fifth avenue, to Dinwiddie street, to Center avenue, to Ful-ton street, to Wylie avenue, to Fifth avenue, to Market street, to Sixth street, to suspen-sion bridge, to Federal street, to North avenue, to Irwin avenue, to Ridge avenue, passing in review at Irwin and Ridge av-

enues, and dismiss.

This route has been chosen by the chief s the world-famous Allegheny parks. On Tuesday evening a magnificent ban-quet will be given the Supreme officials and visiting brethren, with Hagan as caterer, at Latayette Hall. The menus are completed and show excellent taste. The music will be furnished by the full orchestra of the Grand Army Band. A. C. Lytle, Past Grand Chief of Pennsylvania, will preside, with Heber McDowell, D. G. C., as toast-

master. Plates for 500 will be laid. On Wednesday the General Committee has arranged for a grand exhibition series of drills, at 6 P. M., in the beautiful suburban Silver Lake Grove. The prizes, which are at present on exhibition at Mc-Kee's jewelry store, will be awarded at 7:30 P. M., and the evening's entertainment will conclude with a Grand Eagle promenade, at 8:30. The competitive drill by the military branches of the order will be one of the most attractive features of the Supreme

LIST OF THE OFFICERS. The officers of the General Parade and Reception Committee are Benton Patterson, Samuel Hackwilder, E. T. White, M. D., and F. J. Schellman. James McKee is Chairman of the Committee on Music; C. L. Koerner, on Decorations; Samuel Hackwilder, on Hotels and Escort; Frank J. Schellman, on Horses and Carriages, and Heber McDowell, on Railroads and Trans-

portation. In view of the immense number of visiting knights with their lady friends, who will be entertained by Pittsburg next week, many merchants have determined to decorate their stores, and even private houses will be decorated slong the line of march on Tuesday. As the meeting is one of national importance, Pittsburg will come out in all her old-time hospitality to entertain the strangers within her gates.



Guess I'll go home and try this, and see if I can't ke that Thousand!" Ask for Pik-Ron, which

WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE WILL STAIN TINWARE WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS WILL STAIN BABY'S GOAGH AND WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

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